PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESSES DENIED.

No Fighting of Consequence Has Taken Place.

Bismarck and the Crown Prince Opposed to Bombarding Paris.

Rumored Offer of Bazaine to Surrender.

Another Battle Expected Near Orleans.

Details of the Recent Defeat Near the City.

Prussian Forces Moving on Rouen and Orleans.

Surrender of the Fortress of

Hostile Demonstrations of Wational Quards in Paris.

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Desertors from Paris-Their Report of Affairs in the City-False Stories of French

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at the headquarters of the German army besieging Paris telegraphs to-day as follows:-

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16, 1870. Three deserters from the French army in Paris got safety into the German lines last night, after narrowly escaping death. They are all roughs and belong to the Carde Mobile.

APPAIRS IN PARIS. These deserters state that dangerous rioting has taken place in Paris, which is likely to end in a col

lision between the military and the people. There no actual scarcity of provisions in the city, but the poor suffer seriously from bad executive management in the distribution of food. The number de food is increasing daily by thousands. The mest is getting quite had and fears are entertained of the

PALSE REPORTS OF PRENCE VICTORIES. intelligence has been received at army headquar ter here that the French authorities in Tours have published official reports of French victories before Paris. Their stories are wholly unfounded. A few Prussian optposts have been moved as the range of the guns of the forts were ascertained, but other wise not a single position has been changed, except by digging and fortifying.

WAR NEWS FROM RERLIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALD

Capture of Solssons-Differences Among Ger man Commanders-Protect Against Annexation-A Corvette Chased-The Actillery

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870. The New York HERALD correspondent at Berlin elegraphs to-day that a number of guns and a quantity of valuable stores were captured at ons, which fortress has surrendered to the besieging forces.

DIFFERENCES AMONG GREMAN COMMANDERS. Rumors are current in Berlin that a difference of opinion prevails at the German headquarters at Versailles. General Von Moltke is reported as favoring Rismarck and the Crown Prince of Prussia advocate the slower process of besieging the city to starvation. They argue that there is nothing to fear from the garrison, and that they can spare half the investing army to break up attempted organizations and lay siege to other parts of the country.

A GERMAN PROTEST. Upwards of one hundred of the leading citizens of Berlin publish, with their names signed to the document a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The official journal says, referring to the protest, that the whole batch of deme-

crats should be imprisoned or hung. A PRUSSIAN CORVETTE CHASED. The corvette Elizabeth, of the Prussian navy,thas been chased by the French fleet which recently re-

ing the Eibe in safety. THE ARTILLERY PIRE ON STRASBOURG. Prom an official statement it appears that the ombardment of Strasbourg was effected by 241 leces of ordnance, which, during the thirty-one days that the siege lasted, threw 193,722 shots, averaging daily 6,249, or between four and five per The weight of the heaviest bombs

turned to German waters, but succeeded in reach-

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

thrown was 180 pounds.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

National Guarde Anxious to Fight-Military Movements Near Orleans-Expected Battle at La Ferte St. Aubin-The Advance on Rogen-Germans Retreating from Nor mandy-Garibaldi Assigned to a Command-Shirmishon Near Belfort and Colmar-General Intelligence. Towns, Oct. 16, 1870.

No additional official news has been received from

The National Guards assembled in large numbers to-day before the Hotel de Ville and made a demonstration in favor of immediate action. They de-

manded arms and asked to be led against the enemy.

have retired from Beaugency towards Gisures. reconnoissance of the Prussians in force was repulsed on Thursday, near Orleans, all skirmich. The enemy last night was in force six miles from Chatcauden. They have burnt the vilmiles from Chateauden. lages of Vauze and Elvry.

EXPROTED BATTLE AT LA PRETE ST. AUBIN.

it is understood that large forces are face to face near La Ferrie et. Aubin, and a general battle is im-minent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

Presents advance on notice.

Presents advancing on Rouen reached by on Priday, and exchanged a few shots with Prench outposts. The unians have occupied andelys, within a few miles of Rouen.

PROSELAND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOMME.

Retional Guards of Boulogue have offered and the defence of Amiens. The Prussians and the defence of Amiens. The Prussians and the defence of Amiens.

their aid in the defence of Amiens.

In the Department of Bomme number about 10,000.

RETREATING FROM NORMANDY.

News has been received from Alengm that the russian troops in that part of Normandy are satily returning to the neighborhood of Paris.

GARDALDI ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

GARBALDI ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

Garbeidt has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Voages, with a brigade of the Garde Mobile attached. Gambetta, in a letter to General Cambriela, commanding in the Eastern departments, announces the appointment, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the General for prompt and able support of the operations of Garibaldi.

RESIMPHING MEAR RELFORT AND COLMAR.

Despatches from Belfort report skirmishes in the vicinity, with unimportant results. There was a fight yeaterday near Colmar between the Promisins and the Franchicurs.

A decree has been issued subjecting to trial by court martial all generals who suffer themselves to be surprised by the change

arprised by the enemy.

A NEW ADMINISTRATOR FOR MARSEILLES. M. Esquiroe has resigned office as Administrator of Marseilles. It is understood that Gambetta with fill his place with a determined person who will be able to repress internal disorders.

A SPECIAL MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

M. Lefavre, Chancellor of the French Embassy at
Vicana, escaped from Paris on the 12th in a balloon
and has arrived here. He goes to Austria on a ission from Jules Payre.

GAMBETTA TOO BUSY TO RECEIVE VISITORS. Minister Cambetta gives audience to no visitors at present, owing to the pressure of the business of

ARMING THE PROPLE. The Committee on Armament announces that they have distributed over a million guns, and will soon have a million more. M. Gambetta has issued a circular requesting departments or communities to get the guns bought by the committee, as otherwise they will necessarily put up the prices.

TROUBLESOME PREPROTS.

The Journal of France says the government has

trouble with some prefects, owing to influences which should be im-

CITIZEN ERBATRY IN TOURS. M. Keratry arrived in Tours to-day. He comes as a commissioner from the government in Paris, and is in conference with M. Gambetta.

Rinderpest in Paris-Denial of Reported French Victories-The Oaly Hope of Paris-Rumored Offer of Bazaine to Surrender-Skirmishing Near Rouen-Surrender of Saissons-Bazaine and the Republic-General Floury Gone to St. Petersburg. LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A telegram from Bernin says:-It is reported in camp before Paris that the rinderpest is raging one the cattle in the city. DENIAL OF REPORTED PRENCH VICTORIES BEFORE PARIS.

A telegram from Vermilles duted to-day says that the reports of French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of rekindling the courage of the people. The Prus sians hold exactly the same positions they occupie between outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the

WHY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DELAYED.

Operations at Paris have been delayed by Count
insmarck's desire to prevent the shelling of the city,

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BESIEGING ARMY. graphs as follows:-The armies investing Paris have een and still are receiving heavy reinforce heretofore at Strasbourg, the bulk of the newly formed Thirteenth corps, before Toul, Baden division which are marching by Troyes, and also the reserve corps formed in Sile me, which is to be designated the Fifteenth corpsumbering in all about 100,000 men. The reported

THE ONLY HOPE OF PARIS. A digry written by a Parisian (which has faller for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

RUMORED OFFER OF BAZAINE TO SURRENDER It is rumored that General Bayer has been sent by Marshal Sazaine to the royal headquarters at Verailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

VERDUN BESIEGED. ports that formal siege operations have been c

A despatch from Lille, dated yesterday, states that advices from the neighborhood of Rouen state that the Prussians to-day attacked the outposts near that city, but the French cavalry held their ground, losing only two killed and six wounded.

SURRENDER OF SOISSONS. Solssons, after an obstinate defence of four days. has capitulated to the German forces.

BAZATNE AND THE REPUBLIC. d'Amiens denying that the General refuses to recognize the republic, or that he holds Metz for the Na-poleonic dynasty. He adds that Bazaine does not consider himself a Marshal of the empire, but of MOVEMENT ON LYONS.

The Fourteenth corps, under General Werder, is advancing from Upper Alsace against the Rhone army supposed to be forming at Lyons. AFPAIRS IN ALSACE AND LORBAINS.

The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors to be living contentedly under the Prussian rule. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peacants are gathering their harvests, in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is treated as a conqueres country and that the people cannot travel without a

SEVERAL WAR NOTES. The French made a sortie from Neuf Brisach yesterday morning, under the cover of a dense log,

General Fleury, after a visit to Napoleon at Wilhelmshoe, has gone to St. Petersburg. No French blockaders have get appeared of the mouth of the Eibe.

Mr. Washburn means to remain at Paris. General Sheridan has left headquarters and gone to Brussels-a sign that the reduction of Paris is

I learn from a good source that the city will not

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Befeat of the French Near Orleans—Gallantry of the Pentifical Zouaves—A Disorderly Re-treat—Attempt to Defead Orleans—The Town Shelled—Exciting Scenes on the Retrent-Chaos. LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A correspondent writing from the Army of the Loire, on the 12th inst., says:-NEWS OF THE PERNCH DEFRAT-ORLEANS ON FIRE.

The government announces that the Prussians in many faces. The French were said

disaster, I pushed on to Orleans and entered the suburbs. Columns of smoke were rising over the town, which, with occasional shoots of flame, told that the town was on fire. The following details of

Prench, and, thanks to their formidable artifler, and a superiority in numbers, beat the French steadily back toward the town, till at length the retreat became a flight. There had arrived early in the morning some reinforcements. Cannon was roaring outside the town a few miles off, yet these troops remained the whose morning in town. Officers said they had no orders, and went to the cafes and played cards. After they had breakfasted the men roamed about town or my asleep or drunk along the streets. lown or my asleep or drunk along the streets.

Soon as the flying army began to pass, however, these men hastened to join the torrent. They tossed their guns away, or broke them, and the whole of them passed through the town and crossed the

TROOPS THAT POUGHT BRAVELY

The Mobiles, however, stood out much longer and etter, and kept on firing when all the regulars had juitted the field. The Foreign Legion fought very pravely, and were almost entirely destroyed; but of the town, were the Pentifical Guards, who immortalized themselves on that field.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEND OBLEANS—THE TOWN SHELLED

The inhabitants were divided. A few wished the own defended, but by far the greater number entreated that no defence should be offered. Nevertheless a barricade was being made at the entrance to the faubourg opposed to the enemy. This was defended by The Pontifical zonaves, a foreign legion and some doubt made the Prussians throw shells into the town. The railway station was in flames as well as some houses in the principal street. People were wounded in the middle of the streets by the bursting projectiles and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However, the town was quite empty of regular troops when the fiving ceased, and every one who could command a conveyance of any kind were hurrying away.
THE SUENE AT MEUNG

The appearance of things told me that it was hopeless to try and stop at Orleans or any part of he country between that and Biols. So I surned back and made for Beaugenay. Passing through Marny I saw a sight I shall never forget The peasants were beside themselves, some with alarm and others with rage. Women were wringing their hands and being sent off to a safer place. The men were preparing to sold out against the enemy or disperse in the fields and fire at them in isolated parties. No plan was yet made. The drum was beating that awfu and well-known revolutionary tune, and beils were sounding the tocsin—all this in the dark night, for it was now late and the moon had not ri-

GREAT FERMENT AT BEAUGENCY. Orleans, mine went through this excited multitude without question. At Beaugency the ferment was not so great as at Vacung. Here we were joined by the officers of a detachment of mobiles just arriving, who did not know where to go next. They were all gentlemen of position from neighboring country

We were stopped at least ten times by National Guards on the roads. In the villages nobody knew what had happened, but there was a vague terror everywhere. When I reached Tours I found equal gnorance as to the result. Gambetta himself knew nothing of the defeat.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later News from the Capital-Reco on the Sth-Demonstration of Nationa Citizens-Freedom of the Press-Attack on

A balloon, with five sacks of mail matter from Paris, fell at Villeneuve on Friday. The Journal Officiel has advices from Paris from the 8th to the 12th instant.

Jules Favre was acting ad interim for M. Gam The following diary of exents in and around the

city is given:-RECONNOISSANCES. On the 8th the garrison made reconnoissances to-

On the 9th a demonstration was made by the National Guard in favor of Trochu and Favre, but people, saying his only care at present was to re-pulse the invader. On the next day numberless addresses were received from members of th National Guard, approving of the postponement of the elections for the Constituent Assembly, and condemning demonstrations made by men with arms in their hands. Colonel Sapla, commander battatlor of the National Guard, having distributed cartridges

among his men, preparatory to marching on the Hotel de Ville, has been summoned before a court GUSTAVE PLOURENS IN TROUBLE Proceedings have also been commenced against Gustave Flourens for an alleged attempt at insurrection. Henri Rochefort has written a letter to Flourens advising moderation and the setting aside of political aspirations until the war is over.

GOOD CITIZENS.

Jules Ferry publishes a letter praising the citizens of Bellville for their patriotism and orderly conduct. PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A decree has been issued abolishing the cantion system, one of the most odious restrictions on the press. Journals which have deposited caution money with the previous government will be reimbursed.

ATTACE ON MALMATSON. October 11 the Mobile Guards made a sudden attack on Malmaison and set fire to the paince after a combat, in which a number of Prussians were

AN ARMY FORMING FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES. It is the purpose of the government to form an army for offensive purposes, which, when it moves out of the city, shall be thoroughly equipped and supported by an enormous force of artillery. A WARNING FOR THE EMPHESS TO THE EMPEROR

Among the letters found in the Tuileries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition, and con-cindes with these words:-"Believe me, you cannot make successful two coups d'étât in one life."

THE IMPERIALISTIC NOVEL The manuscript of the novel found among the The hero of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1868, the suppression of pasports, the iron-clad navy, the embellishment of Paris, the liberation of political prisoners and the return of exiles. A SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISANCE.

A report of the reconnaissance of the 8th claims that the Prussians were disledged from Bondy, and that the mobiles gained a victory on the plains of Noissy. It is reported that at Montreuil two Prus stan guns have been dismantled by the fire from the VISIT OF TROCHU TO THE FORTS.

The latest military despatch, dated the 11th, says General Trochn that day visited the several forts south and southwest of the city, and found all in a fine state of defence. The batteries of Valericne and Montmarire patteries cannonade Suresnes and

exchange a sharp fire with St. Cloud. PRUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM BAGNETY AND CHATTLEON. Dates from Paris to the 14th have just been re and Castillon on the 13th by a heavy reconneitering

force from the city supported by the gans of the for-

It has been arranged that each day three members of the government will visit the forts and redoubts. All orders given for arms are being rapidly filled. The destruction of the chateau of St. Cloud is con-

Guards' Manifestation—Display of Force by the Authorities—The Government Grow-ing Unpopular—It is Too Moderate and In-nctive—General Mutters.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A correspondent writing from Paris on the 11th

MANUFESTATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT The manifestations against the government on saturday were made by less than five hundred armed men. The official report that the Guards were spontaneously opposed is incorrect Orders were sent by the commandant to bring cases, were disobeved, one commander replying that his men were equally divided on port Flouren's demand that elections should be usands of the National Guard are ignorant as to why they were called out. The rep cans accept the government's decision against the clection only because of a dread before the enemy.

They regard the mifitary display against the citizens as a great mistake, and four the government is already committed to a continuous reactionary

THE REDS DETERMINED TO AGITATE. The reds will not cease agitating this question in their three papers and their clubs. The govern-ment does not suppress either, but public epinion on the war question is decidedly against them. Tamisser insists that Flourens shall not again command the united battalions at Belleville. The real danger now is not from the reds, but from the gov ernment's resting too much on moderates, Orlean-

THE REPORTED NEW ARTILLERY. No dependence is to be placed on the reports about new ertiliery. The government gives no in formation. The Debuts, Temps and Constitutionnel. pressing this question, get no answer.

INACTIVITY CREATING ALARM The government creates general alarm by its evident inactivity on important military matters, but otherwise shows revolutionary energy enough, finally staving the October rent payments and takession of the markets. If the siege lasts a month longer the government will be the only dealer in all articles except food.

DIMINISHING POPULARITY. Its popularity is plainly diminishing and mistrust is speading. Not one cheer followed Gambetta ascending in his balloon.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Burnside's Mission Unsuccessful-The French Determined Upon War-Another Plan of Peace-Prussia Asking Mediation-Mussia and Austria Demand a European Con-

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 16th instant, that General Burnside has returned from his second visit to Paris and gone to Brussels, whence he expects to go to Versailles again and thence proceed to Tours, if desired. He carried to Paris suggestions from Bismarck respecting the terms of an armistice, which he thought reasonable under the present circumstances. He made no headway. The Paris government are determined to continue

the war. An American diplomatist in Paris, having good relations with the Prussian government, proposes that Lorraine and Alsace, with Luxembourg. go to Belgium, and their neutrality be guaranteed by the European Powers. It is intimated that France will

consent to this proposition. It is also understood to-day that Russia insists upon a European Congress as the preliminary to a treaty of peace, and that Prince Gorischa koff has informed the government of Berlin that if the fortresses of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized Russia will require equivalent guarantees to be given to her on the Baitic and on the Polish lines. This demand of Russia is supported by an informal note from the Hague has also presented a claim to be heard on the terms of settlement in a Congress of the Powers, and the Dutch note has received the approbation and support of the Russian government.

PRUSSIA ASKING FOR MEDIATION-HER CLAIMS FOR I am enabled to state that the official info tion received by this government of the events o the last few days before Paris is of a nature gravely to modify the prospects of the pending campaign. The Prussian Embassy here, which it was expected would be put in charge of a secretary bo the recall of Count von Bernstorff has the contrary addressed itself to-day to the Anglish government, with a view to gain the co-operation of Great Britain in an effort for Peace. The English government is instructed that Prussi is prepared to modify, seriously, her demand for a money indemnity or to abandon it altogether. That the neutralization of Strasbourg and Metz will be accepted in lieu of their rurrender. The demand of Prussia for the surrender of French men-of-war has been abandoned entirely, the Russian government having signified distinctly its absolute determination not to permit the transfer of any part of the French fleet to the North German flag.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Late Sortle from Paris-Its Success Again Arrested-Details of the Fighting-Prisoners, Guns and Provisions Captured-Uprising of the French-Fighting Near

LONDON, Oct. 16-Evening. The latest official intelligence from Paris fully confirms the news of the important results achieved by the French during the past fortnight. The Prussians have found it absolutely impracticable to establish their siege batteries of heavy guns at St. Cloud. Sevres and Clamart, on account of the terribly accurate and overwhelming fire of the enormous naval artillery mounted on the Forts of Mont Valerien, Isoy, Vanves and Montrouge. They have consequently been compelled to abandon the attempt to invest and bombard the city from that side, and evacuating Sevres and the adjacent villages, they undertook to move large forces around the southern side of the city towards the east, This movement was interrupted most disastrously by General Trochu, who ordered a sortie in great force to be made upon the flank of the Prussian columns. The French came upon the retreating Germans at Bagneux, Chatenay les Bagneux and Chatillon, distances of from three to four inties from the enciente of the walls of Paris. The attack was led by the Gardes Mobile, who be-

haved with magnificent valor and steadines; and the Germans, after a brief resistance, in which they fought with much less in which they fought with much less than their usual steadines and discipline, broke everywhere in confusion, abandoning their artillery and teams and fied in disorder. A considerable force which retreated in better orner as far as Lo Plessir Piquet, nearly nine miles to the south of Paris, and was botty pursued by the Gardes offt Brtany and of the Scine, attempted to make a stand at the chateau of that place on a terrace commanding a large slope of hills and covered with dense underwood. They were assaulted finally, and, after a brief engagement, were compelled to surrender at

The Prench captured a great number of prisoners.

There are now no Prussian siege works occupied within four infles of the enciente of the walis of Paris. From Sevres, Villejuif and Chatenay-les-Bugneux the Germans retreated in such haste as to leave behind them in each place considerable stores of ammuni-tion, provisions and clothing which they were in too great a hurry to destroy, and which fell into the

The testimony is unanimous that the French troops fought better and the German troops with less spirit and courage in these actions than in any of the previous encounters of the war. UPRISING OF THE PRENCIL.

The special at Boulogne sends word the the reports from all quarters betweeen Tours and the Channel are that the French levies are everywhere making head against the Germans, and displaying the greatest coolness, bravery and skill in their encounters with the enemy. The whole country is up in arms, and not a day passes without an attack on the posts and de tachments of the enemy, who no longer venture about the country in small bodies, but exertions. Engagements have taken place within the past three days at Cherlay, near Dreux, in the The Germans, to the number of between eight and by a force of about ten thousand Gardes Mobiles and Department of the Eure and Loire, at Ecos-les-Audelys, six miles from Gaillon station, on the Rouen Railway, and at Larerte St. Aubin, fitteen miles from Orienns, on the Limoges road, in each of which the Germans were badly beaten. In the troops of the line of the Army of the Loire. They were dly posted and were taken partially by surprise. but fought with considerable determination until they were taken in the flank by the right wing of the assaulting French, when finding themselves out-manœuvred and in danger of being surrendered, as they suffered by a superior force they sought to re-treat through the town of Laforte. The inhabitants, aided by a small body of Francs-trieurs, had barri-caded the main streets and resisted the Germans with stubborn fury until the main body of the pur-suing French, having turned the hills of Rothay, fell upon them again, out their retreating columns in two, and driving them towards La Chatrare on the one side and the steep acclivity of Les Baretins on the other, captured or dispersed the whole force. Desertions from the German armies, both before Paris and in the provinces, are taking place

on a great scale. The government of Holland is in active negotiations with the Belgian government on the matter of the occupation of Luxembourg, and the Beigian army at Namus has been ordered to be heavily reinforced. There is every prespect of starting events within a few days on the Belgian frontier.

Operations of Bazaine-His Victory over the Prassings-Severe Fighting-The Marshal at

A correspondent at Ostend sends word that the greatest excitement prevails throughout the frontier over the victory of Relgian Bazaine and the demoralization German army of the Moselle. Bazaine, after his successful sorties of the 6th, 7th and 8th ol October, making up his mind that the German army was no longer able seriously to threaten him, made a fourth and overwhelming attack in force, marching out of the Porte de France over the plato and bridge of Saulong by Landonchemp and Noroy-la-Venem towards Mezieres, while another part of his army, moving out under the guns of the fort of Belle Croix and past Las Bottes, furiously assailed the Germans beyond Neiseville. The Germans were beaten in both directions, their camps broken up and their main body formed into a hasty and disastrons retreat upon Pont-a-Mousson, nineteen miles from Metz. where now are. Marshal Bazaine himself is at Thionville organizing a movement in regard to which all manner of speculations are after. He much alarm at Saarbrucken and Treves, as well as

No News From La Porte St. Aubin-Instructions to Commanders-Political Arrests Under the Empire-Kerntry's Successor-

There is no news from the armies near La Ferte

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS. decree to day announces that departments hin 100 kilometres of the enemy are under military law. The military chiefs are to make known the approach of the enemy and prompt notice must be given of the movements The military chiefs must also immediately select and prepare places suitable to resist the advance of the enemy. Military committees ment. Any military chief has the right to call out the National Guard, and may send them to as the department is under martial law. The Na tional Guard must provide themselves with three days' food, which the State will pay for. The mili-

sible for the organization of forces and preparati POLITICAL ARRESTS UNDER THE EMPIRE Papers found in the Tulleries show that 26,642 per-

tary chiefs of departments are personally respon

since December 2, 1851, of whom 14,118 were trans-ported, banished or imprisoned. NEW PREPECT OF POLICE. Edmund Adam has been appointed Prefect of Police vice Keratoy, who has resigned to enter upon a mission for the Foreign Affairs.

The Archbishop of Tours has addressed the government here against the persecution of the clergy in some parts of France. has been received from Bordeaux stating that an emgy of the republic has been erected. The Bishop of Augers has issued a circular to the

religious communities in his diocese to subscribe

GENERAL ITEMS.

to the departmental armament loan.

MISCELLANGOUS WAR NEWS. One of the reval chateaux near Brussels has been placed at the disposal of the wounded, the Queen of the Belgians having undertaken personally the su-

pervision of the arrangements. FRENCH WAR LOANS.

The prolongation of hostilities will of course necessitate, or at least be made a pretext for, new loans of towns and departments. Havre, for its part, after raising 300,000f., is now trying to get, and no deubt will obtain, 1,000,000f. more; and the neighboring department of Calvados, though entirely agricultural, is demanding 3,000,000f. The Department of La Veudée, though in a part of the country net likely to be invaded, asks for 1,800,000f. Marseilles, even when there were hopes of peace, determined on having 10,000,000f., and probably will now consider a large additional sum necessary. In a word, all France is seized with the mania of borrowing for military purposes, and the total of her requirements, when made up, will be starting. The extreme scarcity of small notes and coin is grievously felt in every commercial town, particularly as regards the payment of wages to workmen and laborers. At Lilie it has been, or at least is on the point of being, remedied, by the issue of private paper money destined to circulate exclusively in the locality. It is probable that the example set by Lilie will be extensively followed. At Eibeuf it is already proposed to issue small notes, with, however, this difference—that they shall be guaranteed by a committee of the principal manufacturers, and that it shall fix the amount to be granted weekly to each employer. At Rouen the matter is under consideration. At Bordeaux the plan recommended was that a number of bankers and merchants should subscribe among themselves a certain sum in notes—say 1,000,000f. to begin with—to be lodged in the branch of the Bank of France, and stamped with the word "deposit" to prevent them frem going into circulation—and that amount of them, should be issued under the guarantee of the bank. ngation of hostilities will of course neces

THE FRENCH GUERILLA WARFARE. German letter from Châlons, dated Septem 28 HATE:-

Although a general rising of the French population is not to be thought of, all that is essential to it being lacking, bands of 200 to 400 men, mostly consisting of deserters and francs-tireurs, are roving about different parts of the country between Nancy

and Paris, attacking small transports, and makin the minitary routes insecure. To check this evil special army cops—the Thirteenth—has been forms and placed under the command of the Grand Dur-Meckienburg, who was at the same time appoint Governor of all the Prench provinces occupied the German troops with the exception of Aisace a Lorranne, his residence being at Rheims. This ar-corps, and especially many cavalry, who cannot be employed before Metz and Paris, has the task be employed before Metz and Paris, mas the temployed perserving our army's communications from with Alsace and Lorraine, and to march everywhere in brigades or regiments, pursuin ruthlessly exterminating all such bands.

GERMAN CAPTURES AND PRENCH LOSSES.

The Stants Anxelor publishes the following account of the captures of men and mudriel by the The reconnoisance and outpost fights which formed the prelude of the war were, of course, accompanied by only slight losses, as at Gersweiler, Ludweiler, Surzeibrunn, and the encounters in the neighborhood of Saurbruck and Niederbronn. The 2d of August, when the town of Saurbruck was temporarily abandoned on the Prussian side, cost the French 6 officers and 67 men. The engagement at Wissembourg threw 30 officers and 1,600 men into the hands of the victor, and also 4 mitrailleuses, 16 four-pounders. 7 eight-pounders. 31 munition 20,000 men. The capitulation of Sedan brought us the marshal, 30 generals, 230 staff and 2,036 other officers and 34,400 men, besides 14,000 wounded, all the capies of these regiments, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field and 150 fortreas guns, and 10,000 horses. The remainder of the army, about 14,500 men, with 12,000 horses, cannons and gun carriages, were disarmed on Reigian territory. The losses of the French in the beleagured or invested fortresses cannot yet be ascertained. It is only known that the garrison of Strasbourg, in a sortie on the 3d of Angust, lost three cannon, and in another on the 2d of September one officer and four men as prisoners. The trophies and supplies which fell into our possession by the capitulation of Laon nave not yet been published, but include 23 cannon and many muskets. Adding up these various sincesses, the losses of the enemy and the prizes of the German armies in the present campaign, not yet of two months' duration, exclusive of killed and wounded, are —00 marshal, 30 generals, 3,20 officers, 104,750 men. and 14,000 wounded in Secian: 10,250 horses, at least 59 cagies, 102 mitrailleuses, 690 field and fortress guns, over 400 standards, several pontions, magazines, railway trains, also an almost innames toal the prizes tax en provisions. To ints enormous toal the prizes tax en

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS. The North German Gazette says:-

The North German Gazette says:—

The French flect has left the German coasts, and the blockade of our ports has, for the most part, ceased. According to the statements of French papers the Injuries inflicted on our trade have amounted to 5,000,000f. a day. This, like amount our account. The blockade began on the confessions of the French, our losses for the month would amount in round numbers to 15,000,000f. which we have to receive, and shall do well to take in the form that has inflicted the loss upon us—the iron-clad fleet itself. Besides this, the injuries our trade has suffered, be they small or great, were so wantonly inflicted that for this reason we must deprive the French of an offensive weapon of which they make so bad a use. We must teach the great nation that to carry on a maritime war for no other purpose than to prey on unarmed merchant vessels, and to injure the peaceable subjects of a hostic State, is not to usured at the head of civilization. This is particularly necessary with a nation which take about barbarity when we bembard has formatical and the state of the red band which shoot on our troops as seldiers armed bands which shoot on our troops from ambuscades, and then throw down their arms, take off the red band which is their only uniform, and mix with our columns like honest and peaceand in contrasts, and wonders that we refuse to acknowledge as seldiers armed bands which shoot on our troops from ambuscades, and then throw down their arms, take off the red band which is their only uniform, and mix with our columns like honest and peaceand must also be concluded.

MFREIAL DISCLOSURES.

IMPERIAL DISCLOSURES. We give translations of two of the dopublished by the Journal Officiel as the first in ondence that fell into the hands of the pro visional government. The first is a letter ad by M. Jecker to M. Conte, Chef du Cabinet of the

Emperor, as follows:-

Sir.—Do you not think it strange that I prefer addressing myself to you, having to draw your attention to an affair which particularly concerns the Emperory You will have heard enough about my affair of the treasury bonus to know something about it. Very well. I think the government is treating it with too much indifference, and if they do not pay attention unpleasantness to the Emperor will arrise from it. You are no doubt ignorant of the fact that my partner in this affair was M, ie Duc de Morny, who had undertaken, in consideration of thirty per cent of the profits in the affair, to cause it to be acknowledged and paid by the Mexican government, as had been the case from the beginning. Upon this subject there exists a voluminous correspondence with his agent, M. de Marpon. In January, 1861, there gentlement was come to when my house was aiready in figuidation, so that everything regarding it belongs exclusively to if. As soon as this arrangement was concluded I was thoroughly supported by the French government and its legation at Mexico. The latter had even assured my creditors, in the name of France, that the bonds would be fully paid, and had addressed very strongly worded notes to the Mexican government upon the subject of the faithment of my contract with them, and to the extent that the ultimatum of 1862 required the fullfilment pured simple of the decrees. Since that period I have been constantly exposed to the hatted of the party in power, who threw me into prison and finally banished me after confiscating my property. The affair remained in this state until the occupation of Mexico by the French. Under the Emperor Maximilian, and at the instance of the French government with the Mexican government. At that period it happened that M. le Duc de Morny died, so that the power who there there is another letter, without date, which an the property is another letter.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALITIES. attempt is made to show was dictated by the

peror to his Chef du Cabinet:—

If France is to boldly adopt the doctrines of nationalities, it is necessary to maintain henceforth that there is no Belgian nationality with the Frenct nationality, and to establish this essential point with the French nation. On the other hand, the cabinet of Berlin, being disposed to enter into such arrangements as it may suft France to entertain with it, there will be occasion to negotiate a secret treaty which will bind both parties. Without relying on this treaty being a perfocuty sure guarantee it would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia, as being for her a proof of the sin certify of the policy and the intentions of the Emperor. It is recommended not to hide from ourselves to long as one knows the character of the King of it would have the double advantage of ing Prussia, as being for her a proof cerity of the policy and the intentions peror. It is recommended not to hide fro so long as one knows the character of Prussia and of his Prime Emister, the late diplomatic incidents, as well as the dencies of public opinion in France opened their eyes to the circumstance not ceased to claim the frontier of the make sure of meeting with that confidnecessary for the maintenance of an intended the expectation of this eventuality, as hensions which have also been awaken communications. These results cannot communications. After the events which have recen Germany this will gain for us at least tainty that the Frassian government any obstacle in the way of our ag-the north.

Young THIEVES .- A band of tender young thieves as been arrested at Nashua, N. H .- a nour mating and unusually well appointed corps; for the lit and unusually well appointed corps; for the little scamps had \$100 in the common purse, two guns, a number of revolvers, a whole keg of gunpowder and a dark lantern. The youngest of these infant marauters was eight years old; the most venerable had attained the age of twelve. They were upon their travels, having come from Manchester. So much for demoralising pictorial newspapers, cheap biographies of celebrated robbers and inurderers, and hovels with footnesds for heroes and prostitutes for herotages.